

Date: Thu, 1 Jul 93 11:06:54 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #806  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Thu, 1 Jul 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 806

Today's Topics:

Field Day '93  
Freebies from ARRL HQ  
How is Collins equipment ?  
More freebies from ARRL HQ  
Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin #117  
OJ0 DXpedition  
Repeater coordination, complaints?  
Waiting for a License? Don't Call the FCC!  
Yet MORE freebies!

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 23:42:16 GMT  
From: ncrw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!torynews!kevin@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Field Day '93  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <199306291958.AA08844@cardamom.unx.sas.com> saswel@unx.sas.COM (Warren E. Lewis) writes:

>  
>Overall I had a great time and my operating skills are much better  
>than when I started out on Saturday at 1800Z. A couple observations  
>from a first timer:  
> 1) It seemed that most common courtesy rules that we observe  
> in day to day operations were ignored. We had at least 7-8  
> CW contacts wiped out by someone calling CQ FD on "my"

> frequency without asking first to see if the frequency was  
> busy (We only had 10 or so total CW contacts and I  
> personally got frustrated and stopped trying to make  
> any more CW contacts).

Yes I have to agree with you here...FD is not the time to show someone how courteous the CW subbands are. It's actually a waste of time to ask if the frequency's in use anyway...of course it is. I tried asking once and someone came back with "NO" right on frequency :-). What it boils down to is, whoever has the loudest mouth and the biggest ears, wins. It's a real challenge to pick out individual CW signals from the middle of a big mess like I was hearing on 40M after dark. But when you can do it, boy is it great!

> 2) It also seemed to me that the major focus of FD is the  
> contest and not the emergency preparedness function?  
> How does FD prepare us for emergency action? I guess it  
> also depends on the group of people you are working with!  
>

The emergency preparedness comes in as clubs need to maintain their equipment for FD, set it up, and take it down for the contest. In a real emergency, hopefully this equipment can be put into service as quickly as it is for Field Day. FD gives practice at setting up portable stations, and also gives clubs a pool of available equipment to draw from in a real emergency.

>All in all it was a great experience and I am ready to do it again!!

Me too!

--

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Kevin Sanders, KN6FQ	NCR Torrey Pines
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	kevin.sanders@torreypinesca.ncr.com	(619) 597-3602
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	kevin%beacons@cyber.net	
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	Dump MS-DOS. Prevent Programmer Burnout with Linux.	

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Date: 1 Jul 93 10:41:30 EDT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Freebies from ARRL HQ  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A reminder to all that the American Radio Relay League continues to make available to Amateur Radio Operators and non-amateurs alike a wide variety of free materials and

services. Of particular interest to the not-yet-licensed individual would be the ARRL Prospective Ham Package. In the PHP, one would find:

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1. Printouts of Volunteer Examination session opportunities in his/her area.

-

2. Listings of Amateur Radio clubs in his location.

-

3. Helpful promotional material about the Amateur Radio Service.

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The already-licensed individual might well be interested in another free ARRL publication, the ARRL Public Service Communications Manual. The PSCM represents the "bible" of public service communications, and clearly/concisely points out how the ARRL National Traffic System and the ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service function as a cohesive unit to provide the maximum support to the public both in times of disaster as well as "normal" times.

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To obtain these free ARRL services, please provide me with:

-

A. Your name

B. Your mailing address

C. A Specific request for either the PSCM or the PHP.

-

			Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
			The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
	uck	urder	National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
-----			the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
	KY1T		Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,  
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"  
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

Date: 1 Jul 1993 14:27:47 GMT

From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!  
olivea!inews!ilx018.intel.com!ilx049!dbraun@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: How is Collins equipment ?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1641@arrl.org>, dnewkirk@arrl.org (Dave Newkirk) writes:

|> Not sure what the asterisks around \*Their\* are supposed to  
|> connote in this passage -- not, I hope, that Drake developed  
|> passband tuning, or that Drake developed so-called "electronic"  
|> passband tuning. As far as I know, Collins introduced passband  
|> tuning (in the 75A-4) by mechanically linking the BFO and main  
|> PTOs to keep received pitches the same while apparently moving  
|> selectivity around. This system works amazingly well, esp  
|> considering the possibility for misalignment.  
|>  
|> Drake later did passband tuning \*another\* mechanical hard way --  
|> by simultaneously tuning several 50-kHz IF circuits -- up through  
|> the R-4B, and in the 2-line.  
|>  
|> As far as I know, however, it was first Alvernaz (in "A Novel  
|> Side-Band Selector System," May 1958 \*QST\*) who described  
|> electronic passband tuning as we know it today: "scanning" an IF  
|> filter around by converting and deconverting the received signal  
|> with the same oscillator. But I agree that, as far as I know,  
|> Drake was the first to put electronic passband tuning into an  
|> Amateur Radio product (the R-4C). This how everyone who's doing  
|> \*real\* passband tuning -- moving a fixed bandwidth around without  
|> changing the pitch of received signals -- does it these days.

Well my R-5000 doesn't work exactly that way (using the same oscillator to mix up and down again). In the R-5000, both the first IF oscillator and the BFO are synthesized. The IF shift knob is a pot that generates a voltage that goes to an ADC on the processor board. Operating the knob causes the processor to simultaneously adjust both oscillators in step with each other. Thus, it really works more like the old mechanically coupled systems.

--

Doug Braun (N10WU)

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Email:	dbraun@iil.intel.com		
Intel Mail:	IDC1-41		
iNet:	8-435-5069	Long Distance:	011-972-4-655069
Fax:	8-435-5999	Long Distance:	011-972-4-655999
Snail Mail:	US:	Other:	
	PO Box 311	Intel Israel, Ltd.	
	Mendham, NJ 07945	IDC1-41	
		Matam Scientific Center	
		Haifa, Israel 31015	

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"There is no human problem which could not be solved if  
people would simply do as I advise." -- Gore Vidal  
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Date: 1 Jul 93 10:43:53 EDT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: More freebies from ARRL HQ  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Interested in the Amateur Radio Service, but don't  
know where to turn to locally for assistance?

Well, one of the very best ways to get a local helping  
hand is to establish a relationship with your local  
Amateur Radio club. And most areas of the country have  
more clubs than you'd think possible.

Ah, but the eternal question is always "Say, just how  
DO I contact an Amateur Radio club near me?"

Well, folks, do I have a deal for you!

For the price of a message to me here at ARRL HQ,  
(SEEMS cheap enough!) and a specific request, I can get  
you listings of more clubs than you'd ever want to visit.

To make it happen, please send me a message with your  
name, your mailing address, and a specific request for the  
Amateur Radio clubs in your area. I'll get them right out  
to you.

And for those of you who are already licensed radio  
amateurs, remember, your local clubs represent an ENORMOUS  
resource for you.

Having trouble with TVI or local ordinances that  
affect your capability to serve the public by way of your  
Amateur Radio license? Interested in finding someone to  
assist with a tower installation? Need to locate a  
kindred spirit that understands YOUR concerns about  
Amateur Radio satellite operation or digital networking  
via Amateur Radio? Chances are that someone in your club  
can help.

Another free service, brought to you by the world's

largest support organization for the Amateur Radio Service  
-- the American Radio Relay League.

			Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
		---	The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
	uck		urder
-----			National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
			the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
	KY1T		Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

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lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,  
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"  
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 20:45:46 MDT  
From: access.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!  
usenet@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin #117  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB DX @ ALLBBS \$OPDX.117  
Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin No. 117

The Ohio/Penn Dx PacketCluster  
DX Bulletin No. 117  
BID: \$OPDX.117  
June 28, 1993  
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW  
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio  
Online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX  
Association, Ohio/Penn PacketCluster Network, DXMB, DF4RD, ON9BCN, AD1C,  
K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, KC6CEX and K6OZL for the following  
DX information.

5A, LIBYA (STATUS REPORT). Most of this week's information was reported  
by ED, NT2X, who has received phone calls from Romeo. The following was  
reported from the phone conversations: Romeo and a second operator remain  
in Libya and are doing find. They have been there since the start of the  
first reports of operation (ed. No date was mentioned, but we are assuming  
around June 16th.). Their DXpedition was temporarily off the air for  
reasons not related to amateur radio. The group was ordered to shut down  
their amplifiers after the first few hours because of interference (He  
did not say TVI.), but that order has now been rescinded. Romeo told Ed,  
that they would be back on the air in 24-48 hours, which would have been

around June 25th (ed. But no reports as of June 27th.). They plan to stay until June 30th or July 1st.

A discussion took place on Romeo's uses of a 100 kHz-wide split. Romeo stated that the 100 kHz spread was only used in the beginning of the operation because they absolutely could not make out the calls using a smaller band spread. The use of a narrower listening range, which has more signals, caused a slower rate of contacts. While a wider range of listening has a faster rate of contacts. In the three and one half hours where they used the 100 kHz spread, they made over a thousand U.S. contacts. Romeo is considering returning to low power simply to reduce the number of callers. He also mentioned that they are not banned from working the U.S. and the group is not on their way to 3V (Tunisia). The earliest the 3V operation will take place is in August.

It was also reported that they have made a friend who is a local commercial radio technician. They have trained him to operate and he may try to get his own license. They are considering leaving the equipment with him. QSL ONLY to BOX 812, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria. DO NOT send cards to NT2X.

6 METERS. This band has been drawing a lot of attention lately. There were many band openings and DX spots reported on the Ohio/Penn DX Network. Stations from stateside, Canada, South America and Western Europe are enjoying the opening.

A2, BOTSWANA. Dave, A22MN, is more or less QRT because of a RFI problem. To make things worse, Dave's QSL Manager, Ken, WA8JOC, has lost his tower and antennas in a storm and will be down for 4-6 weeks. QSLs for A22MN will be very slow in coming out on account of Ken trying to get things back together. (Editor's Note: There has not been any A22 spots on the Ohio/Penn Network since May 22nd.)

D2, ANGOLA. Chris, D2SA, has been very active this past week on 15 meters SSB starting around 1300z for a few hours and again at 1900z. Listen for him between 21250 and 21300 kHz. QSL via F6FNU.

#### DXPEDITION POSTPONEMENT ANNOUNCED.....

E3, ERITREA. The DXpedition that was to take place at the end of the month has been delayed until the first week of August. The reason was not given, but details will be forth coming later in July.

BV9, PRATAS ISLAND. The BV9P DXpedition that was scheduled to begin June 25th, is now scheduled to start some time between July 5th and the 15th. The reason reported had something to do with personnal commitments.

OH0 & OJ0, ALAND ISLAND AND MARKET REEF. Javier, AH6MM, who is currently active from Finland signing OH8/AH6MM, is teaming up with Seppo, OH1VR,

to be active from these two place. They will be active in the CQ WPX VHF Contest as OJ0/OH1VR and in the IARU Contest as OJ0/AH6MM. They will be on Aland Island July 9th and 12th (call sign not mentioned), and on Market Reef between 9th and 12th. All band operation is presumed.

ON4JUL (BELGIUM), SPECIAL EVENT STATION. This station will operate on July 4th, from 0800 to 1800z, to commemorate the United States national holiday. The station will be operating from the "Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe" (S.H.A.P.E.: A NATO organization) in Casteau/Mons, Belgium. Activity will be on 40 and 20 meters CW/SSB by members of "SARES" (SHAPE Amateur Radio & Electronics Society). SARES was established in 1993 for radio amateurs working at SHAPE whose members are from seven different countries (CT, G, DL, K, ON, PA, SV). QSL via UBA Bureau, Box 400, B-8400 Oostende 1, WV, Belgium.

TN, CONGO. TN1AT has been active this past week (All on nets.). Check 21335 kHz starting around 1430z and 14247 kHz starting around 2130z. QSL via F6FNU.

FAX YOUR DX INFORMATION NOW! Faxing is available Monday/Wednesday/Friday from 0430 to 2330z only. The number is 216-237-8208 and operates Group 3 FAX Service Class 2 (EIA/TIA 592) only. Use only the dates and times specified. FAX Service Class 1 (EIA/TIA 578) is availble upon request by leaving a message to the Sysop on BARF-80 BBS. The FAX card is sharing the same phone line as BARF-80 BBS using a data/fax/phone switch.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet@cunyvms or send PRODIGY Mail to: DFJH48A or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

/EXIT

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Date: Thu, 1 Jul 1993 15:40:29 GMT  
From: pipex!uknet!mcsun!news.eunet.fi!funic!nokia.fi!ntc01.tele.nokia.fi!  
campos@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: OJ0 DXpedition  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There will be a "Weekend" DXpedition to OJ0, MARKET REEF on July 9th through July 12th. We will be active in both the IARU Contest and the CQ WW WPX VHF Contest. The following is some general information:

Dates: July 9th-12th



Modes: CW/SSB and AO-13 Satelllites  
Bands: ALL BANDS 160-6 plus Satelllites (WARC BANDS ALSO)  
Frequencies: Regular DX Frequencies

Operators: Seppo OH1VR  
Jukka OH6LI  
Javier AH6MM

CALLSIGN IN BOTH IARU AND CQ WW WPX VHF CONTEST:  
"OJ0/OH1VR"

BEFORE and AFTER the IARU and the CQ WW WPX VHF CONETESTS the following  
calls will be used on the respective band:

BANDS	CALLSIGN
AO-13, 6, 30 and 80 meters----->>	OJ0/OH1VR
40, 15 and 10 meters----->>	OJ0/OH6LI
20, 17 and 12 meters----->>	OJ0/AH6MM

QSL INFORMATION:

OJ0/OH1VR ----->> DIRECT or Via OH Buro

OJ0/OH6LI----->> DIRECT or Via OH Buro

OJ0/AH6MM----->> VIA WA6IET (Via W6 Buro ok)  
Bill Shell  
260 Mesa Road  
Nipomo, CA 93444

ALL OH8/AH6MM QSL's can go to KJ6BK

We will be signing as OH0MMM on ALAND ISLAND for a few hours. QSL VIA  
OH1VR.

73 and we hope to work you in the contest..

Javier OH8/AH6MM

replies or questions to: CAMPOS@ntccclu.ntc.nokia.com

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Date: 1 Jul 93 17:49:00 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Repeater coordination, complaints?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>  
> >PUHLEEEZE! I'm so tired of listening to people whine about putting a \$40 PL  
> >decoder in their \$300 radios. The commercial radio guys have used PL for  
> >decades now to combat exactly the scenario described in this post. Why  
> >are hams so darn cheap anyway?  
>  
> Unfortunately, the PL needs to be settable in some semi-convenient  
> way for those who may listen to multiple repeaters. It should get its  
> tuning information from the memories of the rig. Not everyone runs  
> single-channel boatorolas.

The Louisian Council of Amateur Radio Clubs Repeater Coordination  
Committee thought of this and divided the stat into 5 zones based on  
major population centers and assigned a unique tone frequency to  
each area(New Orleans is 114.8 Hz). Repeater owners are encouraged  
to use this tone if the repeater is placed on tone access to reduce  
interference. That way you only need one tone (unless you go on the  
road).

Bryant, N5GWF  
WFASUT@LSUMC.EDU

-----  
Date: 1 Jul 93 17:23:38 GMT  
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!  
perry@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Waiting for a License? Don't Call the FCC!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just received the ARRL VE Express Newsletter. Apparently, the FCC is  
becoming annoyed at the number of hams that are calling to check on the  
status of their license application.

The FCC's policy is to have licenses applications processed within 90  
days. If it hasn't been 13 weeks, DON'T CALL THE FCC! Your call  
diverts them from their real task - processing the applications.

I can sympathize with those that are waiting. I had to wait for my Tech  
license several years ago and it seemed to take forever - a whole 8  
weeks.

Perry Scott  
AA0ET

-----  
Date: 1 Jul 93 14:44:18 GMT

From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Yet MORE freebies!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Yet another of the many free services that ARRL HQ offers is the ability to obtain Reciprocol Operating permit information.

Matter of fact, ARRL HQ is the ONLY place on the planet where this information resides!

"Awrite, already" sez you, "why would I ever want one, and how much are ya gonna burn me to GET one?" "Glad you asked!" sez I

Radio amateurs are a constantly-travelling, very mobile, bunch of folks, it appears, and their travels clearly take them to countries near and far. Myself, I prefer "far" rather than 'near', but if you're inclined to travel to Canada, you can ignore this whole tome, as the Canadian government and our own here in the States have worked out an automatic-reciprocity agreement.

But if Belize is on your itinerary perhaps, or any of the other many countries with whom we share a reciprocol operating agreement, you're in luck! Many foreign administrations DO allow U.S. Amateur Radio licensees to apply for a reciprocol operating permit, and you need but ask us for the complimentary package that we make available.

To make your trip more enjoyable in that regard, we need:

1. Your name
2. Your mailing address
3. A specific request for the RECIPOP package for the specific country you'll be off to.

And, yes, an e-mail request is fine!

			Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
		___	The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
	uck		urder
			National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
-----			the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
	KY1T		Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

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lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,  
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"  
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

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Date: Tue, 29 Jun 93 13:35:10 GMT  
From: psinntp!laidbak!tellab5!balr!ttd.teradyne.com!news@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun21.123648.21165@ke4zv.uucp>,  
<1993Jun22.092045.1@ttd.teradyne.com>, <1993Jun24.132931.6087@ke4zv.uucp>  
Subject : Re: TV vs Cable. Why Pay for a FREE Signal

In article <1993Jun24.132931.6087@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>  
> Well gee, you should have checked more carefully. Audience is measured  
> by the number of viewers \*actually\* watching a program, not just capable  
> of receiving it. The cable companies can carry programming that broadcasters

That's true, but my argument still holds. Cable systems can greatly increase the number of viewers both 'capable' of viewing a broadcast, and of those 'actually' viewing the broadcast.

> are \*prohibited by law\* from carrying. That includes most any uncut movie  
> made in the last 20 years. They can also carry many many more choices  
> than a broadcaster can because each cable channel can have a smaller  
> audience and still draw enough aggregate viewers for the cable system  
> to be profitable.

This is also correct, however I don't think it's relevant to the argument. This is going to happen, no matter if the broadcaster's signal is carried on the cable system or not. In fact the broadcaster has a 'better' chance of competing if his signal also appears on the cable system, than if it does not.

> Now that's good for the viewer, but it's bad for  
> the broadcaster. All those non-broadcast program providers to the cable  
> operator get \*paid\* by the cable operator for the privilege of using  
> their material. Now the cable operators don't want to pay the broadcaster  
> for his material, even though they are profiting from it via the basic  
> cable charge that they extract from the viewers. That's wrong.

Then the broadcasters want to be paid twice. First by the Advertisers, then by the cable operator, for the same material. I might buy your arguments if you could make me believe that the broadcasters would decline to count cable viewers as a part of the viewing audience in the rate calculation for advertisers.

John Rice            K9IJ  
rice@ttd.teradyne.com

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Date: Thu, 1 Jul 1993 11:32:26 GMT  
From: psinntp!uuneo!sugar!jreese@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <20sjct\$5ot@dr-pepper.East.Sun.COM>, <C9G5v4.20p@sugar.NeoSoft.COM>,  
<1993Jul1.072045.6024@unet.net.com>uuneo  
Subject : Re: Repeater coordination, complaints?

In article <1993Jul1.072045.6024@unet.net.com> larsen@loren.net.com (Alan Larson) writes:

>In article <C9G5v4.20p@sugar.NeoSoft.COM> jreese@NeoSoft.com (Jim Reese) writes:

>

>>PUHLEEEZE! I'm so tired of listening to people whine about putting a \$40 PL  
>>decoder in their \$300 radios. The commercial radio guys have used PL for  
>>decades now to combat exactly the scenario described in this post. Why  
>>are hams so darn cheap anyway?

>

> Unfortunately, the PL needs to be settable in some semi-convenient  
>way for those who may listen to multiple repeaters. It should get its  
>tuning information from the memories of the rig. Not everyone runs  
>single-channel boatorolas.

>

> There should also be some way for the PL demodulator to be able to  
>tell the scanner mechanism that the signal on this memory is not one  
>I am interested in, and it should skip that in the scan unless the  
>correct PL is present. This is not available in any PL decoder that  
>I have seen.

Both my Standard HT and my Kenwood 741 work this way. The decode in the Standard came with the radio no extra charge, the decode board for the Kenwood was \$49. It took all of 5 minutes with a screwdriver to install. Inertia.

> Many of us would have to buy more than a PL decoder. We would need  
>to buy a rig with a spot for a PL decoder. It would need provisions  
>for controlling that decoder and interfacing with it.

It's getting hard to find a radio that WON'T do this these days...

> Then, when the repeaters are that close, we need some way to prevent  
>the squeals and signal blockages when they come up while ours is in  
>use, and their repeater output jams our repeater's output.

100 Miles? Close? The Texas VHF-FM Society coordinates co-channel radios at 85 miles. I think the problem isn't that bad. If you're really having

that much trouble receiving the local radio over one that's 100 miles away, the local radio is broke.

I'll grant you that PL isn't a catch-all fix. It won't remove the RF signal from your receiver. If you have enough signal from the local radio to overcome the signal from 100 miles away, then PL will fix the problem.

The fact is that in today's crowded-band environment, if you put a radio on anywhere, chances are you'll hear someone else's radio on the same frequency.

Coordination groups fight this all the time. You have to balance the desire of people wanting more repeaters with protecting those already there.

--

Jim Reese, WD5IYT | "Bad times bring out the best in Texans, good times  
jreese@sugar.neosoft.com | bring out the worst." --Molly Ivins

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Date: Tue, 29 Jun 93 13:50:56 GMT  
From: psinntp!laidbak!tella5!balr!ttd.teradyne.com!news@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun22.092045.1@ttd.teradyne.com>,  
<1993Jun24.132931.6087@ke4zv.uucp>, <20cltr\$nc1@news.acns.nwu.edu>  
Subject : Re: TV vs Cable. Why Pay for a FREE Signal

In article <20cltr\$nc1@news.acns.nwu.edu>, rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

> In the ongoing debate on payment by cable companies to broadcasters,  
gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

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> ... a few lines have been deleted for brevity ...

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>>the broadcaster. All those non-broadcast program providers to the cable  
>>operator get \*paid\* by the cable operator for the privilege of using  
>>their material. Now the cable operators don't want to pay the broadcaster  
>>for his material, even though they are profiting from it via the basic  
>>cable charge that they extract from the viewers. That's wrong.

This negates the fact that the cable operators, in the past, had no choice about carrying the broadcast signals. They were forced to carry these signals by the FCC, regardless. Even if a particular broadcaster had few viewers, the cable system was required to devote hardware to carry the signal. The profitability of such could be questionable.

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> There is at least one other perspective. It is that of respecting others'  
> intellectual property rights and paying them for using their products.  
> Not paying broadcasters after selling their material affects consumers  
> too. It reduces the revenue to broadcasters and hence their willingness  
> to produce new, and probably expensive, programming. Enforcing intellectual  
> (very loosely speaking, of course ) property rights fosters innovation and  
> creativity.

I commented in an earlier followup, in regards to the broadcasters wanting their cake, and eating it too. They appear to want to be paid 'twice', first by the advertisers, then by the Cable operators, for the same material.

I might buy the argument, if the broadcasters would decline to count cable viewers, in the rate calculations for advertisers.

Anyway, I think the FCC came up with a quite fair solution. The Broadcasters have a choice to continue to have the Cable operator 'forced' to carry their signal (and broaden their potential audience), or to give the Cable operator the choice, and negotiate a price. Thus the broadcaster is put in the position of 'truly' having to compete (it's a free market, right ? and some like WGN, WTBS and others, do it quite well ) with the cable program providers, or having the choice to continue to take a 'free ride' on the cable system, without having to compete with quality programming. I think it's a good thing. If the broadcaster is going to be paid directly, then the cable operator should have the choice to carry or not to carry, just as he has with any other programming he 'buys'.

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